



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

AMERY, L. S. *Union and Strength*. Pp. vi, 327. Price, \$3.50. New York: Longmans, Green and Company.

BARKER, D. A. *The Theory of Money*. Pp. vii, 141. Price, 40 cents. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1913.

In many particulars, this small volume follows the traditional treatment and may be viewed as a good summary of current theory—as perhaps its author intended. This has been carried so far in the first chapter that the enumeration of the functions of money seems to ignore its use in bank reserves, except by implication. Ample atonement is made for this, however, in later chapters.

In his discussion of the quantity theory, which he accepts in a modified form, the author does not fully agree with the conclusions of Professor Fisher and others, especially as to the cause of the “more or less definite ratio” of deposit currency to reserves, finding the reason not in the necessity of keeping a reserve, but in the force of custom. The argument on this point, as on others in the book, is supported largely by mathematical formulae rather than by statistical data.

No matter what may be the reader's theory of money, he will be surprised at the assertion (p. 9) that “the money commodity of modern commerce is a fairly stable one as regards its value.” The statement (p. 40) that banks in the United States must keep their reserves in “gold” is a rather obvious error, since even national banks include silver and greenbacks in their reserves, while the state banks use also the national bank notes.

BARNARD, W. G. *Regulation*. Pp. 124. Price, \$1.00. Seattle: Regulation Publishing Company, 1913.

The author of this book believes that the United States is standing on the threshold of a new era, an era even more wonderful than the mechanical era. This new era is to be one of political progress, and will be ushered in by the discovery of a remedy for the politico-economic problems of the time. This remedy is regulation. As part of its program there are to be established numerous government boards: A national land board to fix a tariff of maximum land rents and of maximum prices for raw materials; a national wage board to fix a tariff of minimum wages; a national profit board to fix a tariff of maximum profits; and a national money board to fix a maximum interest rate and to issue a new paper currency as a substitute for the gold standard, the gold then to be sold to the people at the market price.

BOWMAN, ISAAH. *Forest Physiography*. Pp. xxii, 759. Price, \$5.00. New York: Jno. Wiley and Sons.

Professor Bowman's *Forest Physiography* is a good example of the steadily advancing movement for the harnessing of the sciences. Some years ago physiography had some resemblance to its great tool, the waterfall. It was beautiful to look upon (if you saw it), interesting to contemplate, but it turned no wheels, or at best but a very few. This book is physiography made useful for particular needs. In the introduction the author says:

"The title, *Forest Physiography*, does not imply a book on forestry but rather a book on physiography for students of forestry; and, as nearly as has seemed advisable from the nature of the subject, it has been prepared for their special needs. It is hoped, however, that the book may be of service to historians also, and to economists, since a knowledge of the physiography of the United States has heretofore depended upon one or two short and general chapters on the subject, or upon a study of hundreds of original papers and monographs."

A 105-page discussion of soils, is followed by 600 pages of description of the physiographic regions into which the author divides the United States.

If one wishes to know the character of the surface of any part of the United States, and also how it came to be as it is, this is the book to consult. It is profusely illustrated with pictures and maps, but perhaps the sociologists and historians will at times find a slight excess of technical physiography.

BRISCO, NORRIS A. *Economics of Business*. Pp. xiv, 390. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913.

This is a practical work, quite devoid of theoretical discussion. It covers a group of topics that should appeal particularly to students in engineering schools in a way that should be really helpful to them. The material is so organized that its scope could readily be extended and its detail worked out more intensively by any good teacher. Within its range are included the following topics: management, cost accounting, efficiency methods, buying and selling, money and credit, trademarks and patents.

BRISSAUD, J. *A History of French Private Law*. (Translated by R. Howell, et al.) Pp. xlviii, 922, with map. Price, \$5.00. Boston: Little, Brown and Company.

BROWN, A. F. *Sylviculture in the Tropics*. Pp. xviii, 309. Price, \$3.00. New York: The Macmillan Company.

This is a technical book for foresters, but the wide experience of the author in forest service of India, Ceylon, and Sudan, makes the book bristle with facts of interest to geographers and economists. Chapters on soil, climate, the influence of man and the domestic animals, the influence of forests on climate and of plant and animal allies and enemies, are of wider interest than the technical remainder of the book. It repeats for the tropics the too well-known but insufficiently heeded temperate zone story of deforestation and soil destruction.

CHAMBERLIN, FREDERICK. *The Philippine Problem*. Pp. xiv, 240. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1913.

This book is not merely a statement of the Philippine question; it is a brief against granting political independence to the Filipinos. The book opens with a statement of the Philippine question as it existed in 1898, before the occupation by the United States. This chapter gives the salient facts in regard to the geography and peoples of the Islands and the conditions under the Spanish régime. The chapters following review what has been accomplished since 1898—the work of education, sanitation, disposal of the Friar lands, public improvements, commercial development, and so on. The final chapter is a statement of the problem as it exists today. This chapter gives a clear, concise, and generally, though not always, convincing statement of the agreements against granting political freedom. The author is not blind to the difficulties and dangers of continued control by the American Government, but he is strongly of the opinion that the evils under existing conditions are much less than they would be under any other arrangement.

DAVIS, BENJAMIN M. *Agricultural Education in the Public Schools*. Pp. vii, 163. Price \$1.00. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Probably the best part of this book is a bibliography in the back in which the author tells something about 202 publications, some of which seem very enticing to one interested in education. The book is partly historical and partly descriptive, aiming to cover the forces that work for agricultural education. There are fourteen chapters in all, including one on the United States Department of Agriculture, United States Bureau of Education, periodic literature, text-books, etc.

The book succeeds admirably in doing what it sets out to do—orient the person who wants to start in to learn something on a subject of vital importance to the welfare of the nation. Considering the wide range of subjects covered, it is difficult to understand why he omitted the county demonstration agent, the most suggestive and possibly the more effective of all the agencies now making for agricultural education.

DEIBLER, F. S. *The Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America*. Pp. 211. Price, 40 cents. Madison: University of Wisconsin.

This book is in two parts, the first of which deals with the history of the various wood workers' unions; the second deals with the formation, structure, and policies of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America. The former traces the close relation between the power and attitude of the unions and the development of the wood working industries. The union discussed is particularly interesting, as it is international as well as an amalgamation. Moreover it covers a very important industry. The study is careful and thorough and is interestingly written.

FERNOW, B. E., HOWE, C. D., WHITE, J. R. *Forest Conditions of Nova Scotia*. Pp. xi, 97. Ottawa: Commission of Conservation.

The conservation forces of Canada are ahead of some of their American brethren in that they can get their reports printed. The commission of con-

servation at Ottawa publishes a book on the forests of Nova Scotia, by Messrs. Fernow, Howe, and White, which seems to be a fine example of what a Domesday book of forests should be. It gives descriptions, explanations, recommendations, illustrations, and a large size wall map locating all the forests of various classes.

FISHER, IRVING. *The Purchasing Power of Money*. Pp. xxiv, 502. Price, \$2.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913.

The second edition is a reprint of the first with the following changes: (1) Correction of occasional misprints; (2) addition of data for 1910, 1911 and 1912 in the tables on pages 304, 317, and the diagram between pages 306 and 307; (3) a change in figure 1 (p. 13) to make it conform to the facts for 1912; (4) changes in the table on page 147 with accompanying text to make the data correspond to the facts for 1912; (5) the insertion of an addendum on pages 492-493, giving the revised figures for deposits subject to check as calculated by Prof. Wesley Clair Mitchell; and (6) an appendix to the second edition (p. 494 ff.) on "standardizing the dollar."

GIBBS, MRS. PHILIP (ed.). *First Notions on Social Service*. Pp. 80. Price, 6d. London: P. S. King and Son, 1913.

This is a series of manuals edited by the Catholic Social Guild, the introduction of which is written by the editor. The first article is a brief record of social conditions in England, by the Right Rev. Mgr. H. Parkinson; the second is entitled civic administration and local government, written by Mrs. V. M. Crawford; the third, some questions of the day simply explained, by the Rev. Joseph Keating; the fourth, social work for boys at school and after, by the Rev. Charles Plater; and the fifth, social work for girls on leaving school, by Miss Flora Kirwan.

GLOCKER, T. W. *The Government of American Unions*. Pp. vii, 242. Price, \$1.00. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1913.

In 1901, the United States Industrial Commission in vol. xvii of its voluminous reports, gave an excellent summary of trade union organization. In the volume here under notice, Dr. Glocker gives a scholarly and more intensive analysis and description of much the same material. The net impression, however, remains the same: that of the extreme democracy of the constitution of trade union organization.

GOODRICH, JOSEPH K. *Our Neighbors: The Japanese*. Pp. 253. Price, \$1.25. Chicago: F. G. Browne and Company, 1913.

The first of this "Our Neighbors" series is similar in general plan to the justly popular books on *Town Life* which have helped make the people of other lands known to the American public. Mr. Goodrich was at one time professor in the Imperial College at Tokyo and writes from an intimate knowledge of the Japanese people. The book is divided into short chapters written in simple but excellent style. About one-fourth of the book discusses the nobility and its history, and equal space is given to word pictures of the chief occupa-

tions of the islands. These are by far the most interesting of the author's chapters. The descriptions of the standard of life of the common people and of the present enthusiasm for education are brief but exceptionally well done. The discussion of the folk lore and religion and of the people in Japan's outlying possessions the Loo Chooos, Formosa and Korea occupies more space than would be expected in so small a volume.

ILBERT, SIR COURTENAY P. *Methods of Legislation*. Pp. 80. Price, \$1.00. New York: George H. Doran and Company.

Sir Courtenay Ilbert's long connection with the drafting of bills for the British parliament has made him the leading authority on the form of legislation. He outlines the chief formal characteristics which it is aimed to include in British acts and the chief steps through which they pass to become laws. The contrasts between the methods of handling legislation in America and Europe are pointed out. A select list of works in legislation is given in the concluding pages. The essay is an excellent survey of practice and of the difficulties confronted by legislative draftsmen.

LETHBRIDGE, SIR ROPER. *The Indian Offer of Imperial Preference*. Pp. xii, 171. Price, 2/6. London: P. S. King and Son, 1913.

India's fiscal system includes a tariff of 5 per cent *ad valorem* on all imported goods, both British and foreign, except a few specified commodities. Any industry "protected" by this duty is subjected to an equivalent counter-vailing excise duty—a provision thus far applied only to cotton goods produced in Indian power-mills. The author urges that permission be granted India to increase her income which has declined through the loss of the opium revenue, by the adoption of a system of preferential tariffs with the United Kingdom and the colonies.

LEVY, HERMANN. *Economic Liberalism*. Pp. xi, 124. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913.

This is a translation of the original German edition of 1902. Its reappearance in new form is justified by recent tendencies in England reflecting the new spirit in social thought and action. This new attitude runs counter to the basic ideas of the economic liberalism that had its birth in the seventeenth century. A prime purpose of the essay is to show the relation of these early ideas to contemporary development and to trace their reaction on the economic and social legislation of their own day. The author's concluding paragraph is illuminating:

"The general effect of all these various phenomena is to deepen the conviction that in England today the old more than ever clashes with the new. Any year may bring the decisive point. In whichever direction, however, the stream finally sets, and whatever may be the changes in the relation of class to class and in the social and economic condition of England, the significance of the economic liberalism of the past for certain features of English industrial life remains. Economic liberalism taught England to believe in the rights and greatest possible development of the individual; to regard each

man as equal before the Law, and to display toleration towards the opinions of others whether in politics or in religion; to place the same social value on all professions, and to respect what other nations and races hold holy. To other nations these and other characteristics of Liberal culture are still novel and unfamiliar. The Englishman will not lose them even under a new social system, for they have become an integral part of his national character."

LEWINSKI, JAN St. *The Origin of Property*. Pp. xi, 71. Price, 3/6. London: Constable and Company, Ltd., 1913.

LIPPMAN, WALTER. *A Preface to Politics*. Pp. 318. Price, \$1.50. New York: Mitchell Kennerley, 1913.

No sustained logical argument is attempted in this book. It is a thought-provoking running comment on the lifelessness of our political life. The author is well read and writes in a peculiarly trenchant style. Though there is abundant evidence of sympathy with the aims of the Progressive party there is no narrow partisanship. The importance of resourcefulness, willingness to act on conclusions forced upon us by the facts of every day life, the need for constructive effort in addition to analysis and the necessity of making our reforms run with human nature and not against it are the chief points emphasized. Comments and terse criticisms which jar our confidence in well established principles are found in every page. The author has not tried to sketch a "program;" he demonstrates that we need one.

MCCULLOCH, JAMES E. (ed.). *The South Mobilizing for Social Service*. Pp. 702. Price, \$2.00. Nashville: Southern Sociological Congress, 1913.

This volume contains the papers presented at the Southern Sociological Congress held at Atlanta, April 25-29, 1913. The range of topics covered may be indicated by the main heads: conservation of national efficiency, public health, courts and prisons, child welfare, organized charities, race problems, church and social service.

For the information of those who have not heard of the meeting, it may be added that this was called by southern men to discuss southern problems, although a good number of outsiders were invited to preside in the convention. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and was considered by those of the South as a very significant indication of the development of the social spirit in the South. Those interested in southern questions will find therefore a large amount of useful material in this volume.

MAIN, JOHN. *Religious Chastity*. Pp. xix, 355. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macaulay Company, 1913.

This work (anonymously published by Elsie Clews Parsons), presents a particular phase of ethnology dealing with the treatment of widows, their sacrifices and hardships. The priestess-wife of the countries in Asia, Africa and among the early American Indian tribes is dealt with at some length. The book is well written, full of references, and contains a splendid bibliography.

MANN, J. E. F., SIEVERS, N. J., and COX, R. W. T. *The Real Democracy*. Pp. xi, 276. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1913.

This book is a series of essays prepared by three members of the Rota Club and is a combination of one-sided political and economic theory, pungent criticism of present-day conditions, and rhetorical writing. The general thesis running through the book is that land and capital should be distributed among at least a majority of the citizens, such citizens forming an association acting under standards set by the state, the state also enforcing such of its rules as may be contained in its approved constitution. This type of industrial state is considered the "real democracy." Present conditions are objected to because property is in the hands of too few; socialism is objected to because it would give the state entire control of industry. A considerable portion of the book is given to the rival social theories of Bernard Shaw and Hilaire Belloc, the authors being enthusiastic followers of the latter. Students of political and social science may read the book with interest but will take issue with many statements and conclusions.

MARRIOTT, J. A. R. *The French Revolution of 1848*. (2 vols.). Pp. xcix, 679. Price, \$2.00 each. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1913.

MONTGOMERY, LOUISE. *The American Girl in the Stockyards District*. Pp. vi, 70. Price, 25 cents. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1913.

The second part of the study in the Chicago stockyards district amply fulfills the promise of part I. After a careful statement of the kind of work done by American girls in the stockyard, the study concludes that the educational standard of the district is the minimum required by law; that a great majority of the families feel an obligation to send their children to parochial schools for a part of their training; that, unusually enough, a larger proportion of boys remain in school than girls; that both boys and girls must go to work because of the small wage of the father; that the school is not meeting the needs of the girls in the district, and that therefore they are taking positions; and finally that the girls who complete the elementary schools are in a much better position from a wage-earning standpoint than the girls leaving before finishing the eighth grade. The conclusion which the study draws regarding the educational system is worthy of the serious attention of all educators.

MORGAN, JAMES. *The Life Work of Edward A. Moseley*. Pp. ix, 378. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913.

Mr. Edward A. Moseley who, from the organization of the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1887 until his death in 1911, was the secretary of the commission, took an active and important part in the development of the federal control of railroads. Aside from his routine work as secretary, his special interest was in the promotion of safety. This book, which was written by a personal friend of Mr. Moseley, after describing his early private

life, gives a detailed account of his efforts to provide railroad equipment with safety devices, to establish the liability of the employers for deaths and injuries to employees, to limit the hours of service on trains, and to avoid labor disputes by mediation and arbitration.

FIGOU, A. C. *Wealth and Welfare*. Pp. xxxi, 488. Price, \$3.50. New York: The Mamillan Company,

Complicated analysis, linking theoretical with practical problems at every point and never ignoring even obvious detail, is the dominant quality of this thoroughgoing treatise. Its central problem is the tracing of the general relations that prevail between economic welfare on the one hand, and the size and distribution of the national dividend on the other. The national dividend is viewed as the annual flow of those goods and services that can be brought into relations with a money measure. The conclusions that will command general interest are these: "(1) other things being equal, an increase in the size of the national dividend will probably increase economic welfare; (2) other things being equal, an increase in the absolute share of the national dividend accruing to the poor will probably increase economic welfare; and (3) other things being equal, a diminution in the variability of the national dividend, especially of the part accruing to the poor, will probably increase economic welfare."

These are comforting corroborations of commonly accepted views; but their elaboration and the analysis of underlying factors are meant only for minds trained to patience and to close reasoning. The book is really for the elect.

RIPLEY, WILLIAM Z. *Railway Problems*. Pp. xxxiv, 830. Price, \$2.50. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1913.

This is a revision of the first edition of Professor Ripley's collection of reprints which appeared in 1907. In recasting the collection, several articles have been omitted, and a number of substantial additions have been made. Chief among the new articles included are (1) early American conditions, by H. G. Pearson; (2) the commerce court decision on unreasonable rates; (3) the Nevada Railroad Commission case on transcontinental rates; (4) how the states make interstate rates, by Robert Mather; (5) The Union Pacific—Southern Pacific merger dissolution, by S. Daggett; (6) the Minnesota rate case, and (7) the regulation of rates under the 14th amendment, by F. J. Swayze.

ROBERTS, ELMER. *Monarchical Socialism in Germany*. Pp. 200. Price, \$1.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1913.

The author has given us short pen sketches on the social experiments of Germany. In remarkably short chapters he has told of the German trust attitude, the efforts to protect and assist labor and the methods for developing the export trade. The chapters on labor efficient, labor exchanges, and unemployment insurance are particularly suggestive. For those who have followed the German experiments, this book will furnish a valuable summary of developments in various lines; for those who do not know of the newer attitudes, the chapters will form an interesting starting point.

Although the author points out in his chapter on state vs. red socialism how these developments have been given to the people from above, he seems not to grasp the essential point. Bismarck inaugurated these reforms in order to continue the present autocracy and not to promote democracy in Germany. Social legislation was not so much the result of fear of the people as it was to increase in the people their loyalty to the crown. The author does not tell us of the growing mass of criticism that is being aimed at these experiments, not only because of details of administration, but because they are being used to defeat the cause of democracy. It is unfortunate that both sides of the picture are not presented—nevertheless the book is interesting and worth while.

ROSE, J. H. *The Personality of Napoleon*. Pp. v, 382. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

SHELTON, WILLIAM A. *Railway Traffic Maps*. Price, \$3.00. Chicago: La Salle Extension University, 1913.

Perhaps the most valuable maps contained in this book of maps are those showing the location of some of the leading freight traffic associations, i. e., the Canadian, New England, Trunk Line, Central, Southeastern Mississippi Valley, Southeastern, Associated Railways of Virginia and the Carolinas, Southwestern, Transcontinental, Trans-Missouri and Western Trunk Line. It also contains a map showing the territories of the classification committees, of the eastern percentage system of making rates, and the transcontinental rate zones. The various rate maps and diagrams which it contains are presented in convenient form for the use of the traffic student.

SMITH, J. RUSSELL. *Industrial and Commerical Geography*. Pp. xi, 914. Price, \$4.00. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1913.

STEBBINS, HOMER A. *A Political History of the State of New York, 1865-1869*. Pp. 447. Price, \$4.00. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1913.

THOMPSON, SLASON (compiled and edited by). *The Railway Library, 1912*. Pp. 470. Price, 50 cents. Chicago: Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, 1913.

The 1912 issue of *The Railway Library* contains the usual section on American railway statistics. It also contains interesting statistics of European railways, and a large number of reprints of articles and speeches on matters of current interest to American railroads by prominent railroad men and others interested in railway operation and regulation. In addition to the discussions on various phases of American railroading, it contains descriptions of railroads in Australia, France, Canada, Germany, and England.

TOLMAN, WILLIAM H. and KENDALL, LEONARD B. *Safety Methods for Preventing Occupational and other Accidents and Disease*. Pp. xii, 422. Price, \$3.00. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1913.

The author claims that by foresight, care and education, industrial accidents may be reduced 50 per cent. After a discussion of the general philoso-

phy of safety, neglected factors and the working place, he presents a large number of suggestions on inexpensive and necessary safety methods. These are detailed under definite headings such as cutting and grinding tools, fire, transportation, mines and mining, etc. The third part of the book deals with industrial hygiene and the prevention of unnecessary waste due to industrial disease. The last part is devoted to a discussion of educational factors for the increase of safety, such as industrial education, training future workers, the American Museum of Safety. The book is illustrated with photographs and drawings which emphasize the mass of valuable suggestions for those interested in reducing the avoidable accidents and diseases of industry. It should be widely read by manufacturers, superintendents, and workmen.

VAN LOON, H. W. *The Fall of the Dutch Republic*. Pp. xii, 433. Price, \$3.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1913.

WALLE, PAUL. *Le Pérou Economique*. Pp. xvi, 387. Price, 9 fr. Paris: E. Guilmoto, 1913.

WALTON, PERRY. *The Story of Textiles*. Pp. 274. Price, \$3.00. Boston: John S. Lawrence.

This volume was written primarily for the textile man. It is a brief survey of the textile industry and deals largely with its development in England and America. It is a pioneer work dealing with the origin and growth of the industry as a whole. The author's idea of the social significance of the industry is well expressed in the conclusion.

"The textile industry is so highly competitive and the development of machinery has produced such excellent work with but little skill that the textile mills of New England have become great training schools in industry for the most recently arrived immigrants from the less resourceful nations of the whole world; while in the South the industry has lifted to a plane of greater comfort and efficiency the natives who even before the war were completely poverty stricken. Not only have the mills trained the employees and their children so that former textile employees now form the part of our great middle class which operate our industries everywhere, but they have also furnished the means by which they and their children have been fed, clothed, and educated" (p. 251.)

The volume is well written and handsomely illustrated. Mr. John S. Lawrence, for whom this book has been prepared and by whom it is published, is a partner of the firm of Lawrence and Company, one of the largest commission houses for the distribution of textile products in America.

WANKLYN, W. McC. *London Public Health Administration*. Pp. 59. Price, 50 cents. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1913.

The chief purpose of this volume to its American readers is to act as a stimulus to secure similar digests of our own laws. In very abbreviated form, it gives a synopsis of the public health authorities of London, their powers and duties. It would be well if we had such information in convenient form in our American cities.